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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/543,938	04/06/2000	Dushyant Sharma	6582-RCE	7936
22922 7590 01/19/2010 REINHART BOERNER VAN DEUREN S.C. ATTN: LINDA KASULKE, DOCKET COORDINATOR			EXAMINER	
			AUGUSTIN, EVENS J	
1000 NORTH WATER STREET SUITE 2100 MILWAUKEE, WI 53202			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1	UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
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4	BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
5	AND INTERFERENCES
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8	Ex parte DUSHYANT SHARMA
9	<u> </u>
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11	Appeal 2009-004854
12	Application 09/543,938
13	Technology Center 3600
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16	Decided: January 14, 2010
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20	Before MURRIEL E. CRAWFORD, HUBERT C. LORIN, and BIBHU R.
21	MOHANTY, Administrative Patent Judges.
22	
23	CRAWFORD, Administrative Patent Judge.
24	
25	
26	DECISION ON APPEAL

1	STATEMENT OF THE CASE
2	Appellant appeals under 35 U.S.C. § 134 (2002) from a final rejection
3	of claims 2-10, 13, 17, 22-30, 32-34, 39, 41-43, 50, and 82-97. We have
4	jurisdiction under 35 U.S.C. § 6(b) (2002).
5	Appellant invented systems and methods for providing end-to-end
6	electronic bill presentment and payment systems, processes, and
7	functionality (Spec. 1:3-5).
8	Claim 82 under appeal is further illustrative of the claimed invention
9	as follows:
10 11 12	82. An electronic bill presentment and payment system for presenting and paying bills via an electronic data network, comprising:
13 14 15	(a) an input processing functionality adapted to receive billing data from a plurality of billers in a plurality of different billing data forms;
16 17 18 19 20	(b) a parsing functionality adapted to parse the billing data received from the plurality of billers in a plurality of different billing data forms to transform the billing data into a common document model wherein the transformed billing data is all of the same form;
21 22	(c) a database adapted to store the transformed billing data parsed by the parsing functionality;
23 24 25 26	(d) presentation functionality coupled to the database and adapted to retrieve transformed billing data from the database and to output at least some of the retrieved transformed billing data via the electronic data network for use by bill payers; and
27 28 29 30 31	(e) biller interactivity functionality coupled to the database and adapted to allow the plurality of billers individually to retrieve and review transformed billing data from the database and to alter the transformed billing data in the database.

1	The prior art relied upon by the Examiner in rejecting the claims on
2	appeal is:
3	Savage US 2002/0026394 A1 Feb. 28, 2002
4	The Examiner rejected claims 2-10, 13, 17, 22-30, 32-34, 39, 41-43,
5	50, and 82-97 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Savage.
6	
7	OPINION
8	We have carefully reviewed the rejections on appeal in light of the
9	arguments of the Appellant and the Examiner. As a result of this review, we
10	have reached the conclusion that the applied prior art does not establish the
11	prima facie obviousness of the claimed subject matter. Therefore the
12	rejections on appeal are reversed. Our reasons follow.
13	The following comprise our finding of facts with respect to the scope
14	and content of the prior art. Savage discloses a computerized method and
15	system of combined billing for at least one customer on a plurality of
16	customer accounts, including computer applications which automatically
17	assemble and aggregate account charges (Abstract). The combined billing
18	method and system affords providers of goods and/or services the
19	advantages of strategic cost savings and distribution opportunities. It also
20	affords such providers the ability to leverage off the financial institution's
21	expertise in receivable management, marketing, billing, and multi-premise
22	billing. It also gives such providers the ability to integrate their own
23	multiple accounts for a single customer with a single point-of-contact
24	customer care number, so that when the customer calls, the financial
25	institution understand exactly which account is meant, and forwards the call
26	accordingly ([0018]). The order processing system 120 generates

- 1 appropriate service requests for each new order and termination requests for
- 2 any cancellations within the system and creates a flat file containing this
- 3 information. A flat file is sent to each supply chain vendor 140 every night
- 4 ([0058], [0077]). The vendor database 199 creates and sends a flat file of
- 5 vendor line item charges to the retail company bill aggregators 124. The
- 6 retail company bill aggregator 124 receives the flat file, verifies the
- 7 formatting of line item, and returns invalid items to the vendor database 199
- 8 ([0104]).

9 The disagreement between the Appellant and the Examiner is with

10 respect to whether Savage discloses "biller interactivity functionality

11 coupled to the database and adapted to allow the plurality of billers

12 individually to retrieve and review transformed billing data from the

database and to alter the transformed billing data in the database" as recited

in independent claims 82 and 88 (App. Br. 14-28). None of the portions of

15 Savage cited by the Examiner¹ disclose the recited biller interactivity

16 functionality. According to the cited portions of Savage, the only interaction

billers have with the financial institution's bill aggregator is (1) receiving

bill related questions from consumers via the financial institution and (2)

sending flat files to the retail company bill aggregator 124, and receiving

20 back flat files and/or listings of invalid items. None of these interactions

21 allow billers to individually "retrieve and review transformed billing data

from the database and to alter the transformed billing data in the database"

as recited in independent claims 82 and 88. Indeed, the Examiner's Answer

¹ The Examiner cited Figures 1-3, 6, 8, 23, and 30, and paragraphs [0003], [0004], [0013], [0015], [0018], [0021], [0023], [0054], [0055], and [0058] of Savage as disclosing the subject matter of independent claims 82 and 88.

1	does not specifically address these aspects of independent claims 82 and 88.
2	Therefore, we are constrained to reverse all rejections on appeal.
3	
4	CONCLUSION OF LAW
5	On the record before us, Appellant has shown that the Examiner erred
6	in rejecting claims 2-10, 13, 17, 22-30, 32-34, 39, 41-43, 50, and 82-97.
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8	DECISION
9	The decision of the Examiner to reject claims 2-10, 13, 17, 22-30, 32-
10	34, 39, 41-43, 50, and 82-97 is reversed.
11	
12	REVERSED
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